

"DO THOU, GREAT LIBERTY, INSPIRE OUR SOUL AND MAKE OUR LIVES IN THY POSSESSION HAPPY OR OUR DEATHS GLORIOUS IN THY CAUSE."

BENNETTSVILLE S. C., FRIDAY DECEMBER, 2, 1904

VOL. XIX.

NO. 8.

## THE DISPENSARY.

What Senator Tillman Thinks Ought to be Done With It.

### RAISE IT ABOVE SUSPICION

Or Farm It Out to Some Responsible Private Individual or Firm To Manage As A Monopoly.

Senator Tillman, in a conversation regarding the dispensary law, the other day, with Mr. Kohn of The News and Courier staff, said that it would be very unfortunate in more ways than one if nothing were done at the approaching session of the General Assembly to straighten out the dispensary system, and raise it above the clouds of suspicion. He said that in his opinion the whole point was the betterment of the system. What the General Assembly would have to do would be to straighten out things, remove the doubt about the conduct of the business and raise the purchasing and other features of the system to a level of respectability. It ought to be nothing more than the consideration of the practicability of the suggestions made along these lines. Senator Tillman said that if nothing were done at the approaching session of the General Assembly, the dispensary law would be a blot on the record of the session. The proposition had better go before the people, as the General Assembly generally declined to take any radical steps at its second session, and on that account he hoped very much for the chance of the legislature meeting in the session of the dispensary law would be undertaken at the approaching session.

In the opinion of Senator Tillman it is utterly impracticable and ill-advised to have county management of dispensaries. He urges that the same incentive that is suggested now exists in one board to making money out of the dispensary, would exist among forty boards, and that if there is corruption in one central board it would be spread out among forty boards, instead of one, if there were no change in the method of conducting the business and the manner of conducting the system. Senator Tillman says that he does not for an instant charge that there is this corruption or this mismanagement, but that the system has to be raised above suspicion to satisfy the people.

And then Senator Tillman went on to relate a bit of history. He said that, during the progress of the discussion of the dispensary system in the Constitutional Convention there were all sorts of suggestions made as to the management of the dispensary business. The dispensary was being attacked on all sides, and there seemed to be no way out of the situation. Mr. McCall, who was a delegate to the Convention, arose and said that it was remarkable to him that the fathers of the dispensary system, meaning Senator Tillman, had not said a word about it, and that he had allowed the discussion to go on without even making a suggestion. Senator Tillman then arose and stated that the right of the State to deal in liquor had not yet been settled by the Supreme Court, and that he was unwilling to enact a provision that would be a precedent for the future.

When a battleship is paid for it may begin to eat up money. New or old, it costs more than a battleship. Senator Tillman said that the larger naval stations where the ships may be dry docked and repaired. There must be a larger clerical force in the navy department. The purchase of supplies must increase. A battleship has an insatiable maw for coal. Fuel must be carried miles across the sea in great colliers. It cannot be had in plentiful supply and satisfactory quality abroad.

Congress has usually been generous in authorizing new battleships and has readily increased the number of blue jackets to man them. The number of personnel in 1885 was 8,260; in 1898, 12,740; in 1899, 20,000; in 1901, 25,050; in 1903, 31,000, and in 1904, 34,000.

Provision for more officers was made two years ago by doubling the representation of the country at large in the naval academy. Twice as many midshipmen will now study there and be graduated to receive commissions. All this costs more money. The establishment of large and well equipped naval stations at Guantanamo, Cuba, and at Olongapo, P. I., also swells the financial requirements of the service.

Blow Him Up. At Omaha, Neb., the residence of Elmer E. Thomas, attorney for the Civil Federation, was dynamited Tuesday morning. The federation has been active in enforcing the midnight and Sunday closing law against saloons. Thomas was awakened by the light of a burning fire on the front porch and started to extinguish it. He found the house filled with smoke and the fire spreading rapidly. He fled to the back porch and then to the roof, but the fire was too strong for him. He was killed by the explosion.

Five Perished in Fire. Five Italians perished in a fire that late Thursday night destroyed the old Noble Grain Warehouse at Northend, between Christiana and Atglen, Pa. One of them was washing a pair of overalls in a pail of gasoline when a spark from a pipe fell into the pail, causing an explosion that scattered the burning oil. Instantly there was a panic among the Italians, most of whom had been asleep. They fought madly to escape from the burning room, and the five men killed are thought to have been trampled to death.

Goes Down With Crew. A patrol boat from Laurel, Del., says the four masted schooner Judge Boyce, built for Laurel capitalists, turned turtle off the Cape during the storm of Nov. 13 and that its crew of 10 men were lost. The schooner was built at Bath, Me., at a cost of \$50,000 and was en route to Savannah, Ga., on her maiden trip. She was only three days out when the storm overtook her.

A Deadly Fight. Six negroes engaged in a deadly fight in a fourteen-foot ring, near Curtis, La., the participants being armed with shot guns and pistols. After the battle three lay dead. The other three escaped. A woman and two children were also in the room during the affray, but were not harmed. The trouble arose over the woman.

## TALK WITH TILLMAN.

What the Old Leader Says About New State Questions.

### BRIEFLY THE GREAT DANGER

That Threatens the Primary and Urges Strong Action Against Those Who Resort to the Practice.

The protest in Greenville County against the primary system and the election of Supervisor Walker against Mr. Speegle has naturally attracted a great deal of interest. It is, perhaps, the hardest blow that the primary system has received since it has been in vogue in this State. Senator Tillman, however, does not appear to attach very much importance to the Greenville incident, and in a talk with Mr. Kohn of the News and Courier staff about that matter a day or two ago at his home he said that the whole trouble arose from the partisanship and blindness of the county executive committee to their duty to the people who had selected them. He is convinced that, if the committee had ordered another primary and the people settled the contention at a regular Democratic primary, there would have been no trouble, and that the committee would have been satisfied, but the committee did not do this, and he thought that they had been cheated, or in other words had not been fairly treated, and that the result was largely accomplished by a trick. This may or may not have been so, but the people all the same got the impression that there was a trick about the matter, and they would not consent to any such business, and they took the bit in their teeth and showed their disapproval of the work of the committee and elected Walker.

### BAD EFFECT OF GREENVILLE BOIT.

Then he went on to talk about the effect of this election of Mr. Walker would have upon the primary system, and he said in his opinion it would encourage independence wherever there is any sort of an exposure for it. It would tend to relax the discipline of the party; and in the Piedmont section, where the negroes are so scarce, the only salvation for the primary is to have it so honestly and so fairly and openly conducted that no man can complain. These people in the Piedmont section never suffered as did those in the balance of the State during the Reconstruction era and the days of good stealing. They never had negro domination nor carpet bagism except as to the State Government, and before they are less tolerant of abuse in the primary than the people in the tide water section, who know that the possibilities of the negro vote really are. The people in the tide water section are going to hold steadfast to the primary system and keep it open to do so, as they are very much like the burnt child. As a matter of fact Senator Tillman thought that in nearly all of the counties of the State the primary system was conducted with absolute integrity and honesty. Then he went on to state that the necessity of keeping the primary open to all suspicion, and preventing the use of money in connection with the direct or indirect purchase of votes. He suggested that he had seen that the Law and Order League, of Aiken, had organized, and that one of the members of the league had been in the bank of Hodges for this purpose for the apprehension of, with proof to convict, the party who committed the crime.

### DANGER OF BIRIBRY.

Senator Tillman remarked that he had been told by well-informed men from the Horse Creek Valley section that there were at least six hundred votes in the Horse Creek Valley that were absolutely for sale in the last election. He knew of this from the old time residents of Vance, Langley, Grantville and the older mill communities, and he was satisfied, in his own mind, that this demoralization and corruption does not lie at the door of these self-respecting citizens who have lived in that community for many years. The "flatirons" from the Horse Creek Valley, who were most in evidence, must have gone there to run the new mills or to go into other work. He has never thought that any considerable proportion of home people were purchasable. If the voters are to be the number of votes that were in the Aiken County are true, and if the reports from other parts of the State are so, it is a horrible condition of affairs. And the General Assembly, he thinks, ought to meet the condition by passing a law imposing a heavy penalty upon the man who offers a bribe and upon the man who receives it. In addition to this penalty by law public opinion must be aroused so that convictions can be obtained, because without the cultivation of public opinion upon this line absolutely no good can come from such a statute. He was very glad to see that the Law and Order League of Aiken had undertaken to purify the elections, and to build up the moral tone of the people, and if this is successfully done it will accomplish much good.

### BIRIBRY SHOULD BE PUNISHED

Senator Tillman and his correspondents had quite a long discussion as to the possibilities of stopping this practice, and of information that had been received of where candidates had been paid for the time of men while they were at work in the interests of these candidates, and very many other indirect ways of getting at the source strings of candidates. Senator Tillman said that in his opinion any candidate who used money illegally in securing his election was not a bit too good to reimburse him. The fact that a man uses money in an election ought to defeat him, and he believed that if it were generally known that any candidate used money to obtain his election that fact alone ought to defeat him. The use of "strickers," he thought, was of very doubtful propriety, and the man who would offer himself as a "stricker" to any candidate for money was just as liable to sell himself as a

striker to the next man who came along. The real and effective work in the interest of any candidate was done by honest friends, and not by men who accept money for their services. He does not believe that any man is fit to hold office who will start the campaign with the intention of buying his way into office. He is satisfied that there are as few purchasable votes in South Carolina as in any other State in the Union, and the sooner this tendency to buy votes directly or indirectly is stopped the better it will be, and that there ought not to be the least hesitancy on the part of any one knowing that a candidate is using money illegally to get elected. He is known, and he thinks that is the most effective way of killing out the improper use of money. If the use of the money is continued in the primary system it will so demoralize it that the people will go to the legal election, and that will mean even a worse condition of affairs by the influence of the purchasable vote of many registered voters.

### THE PRIMARY CONVENTION IDEA.

Then he had quite a long discussion as to whether the primary system, as at present operated, was really the best method of choosing candidates, and if better results could not be obtained and better men could not be introduced to run for office, especially of those other than that of Governor, if a State convention were called, and elected under the primary system, and the nominees of the party chosen by such convention. Senator Tillman said that unfortunately the primary system had gone somewhat astray in this respect, as the candidates for State offices, other than Governor, had very little to show in the campaign, and the best men were not always selected, but he was satisfied that the people would not consent to any change in the primary system, nor would they consent to a convention of delegates or electoral college selected under a primary system. He thought that the people were satisfied with their selections, and they were not going to give up any of the rights that they now had under the primary system, and that there was no chance at this time for the electoral college idea.

### LEGISLATION VOTE FOR EACH OTHER.

Then Senator Tillman branched out and said that unfortunately the very best results were not to be had from the smaller legislature, and he cited the past elections by the General Assembly in support of this proposition, and said that he had always been convinced that it was poor policy for a body of this kind to select most of the executive officers from among its own members, and that a policy of reciprocity seemed to him to be the best. He thought that this was what all in the right line, but that it simply indicated what an electoral college election under the primary system might do, and that perhaps the people were right in holding fast to the primary system. He thought that they now had under the primary system.

### A Dastardly Crime.

A dispatch from Cokesbury to The State says some evil disposed person attempted to take the life of Rev. E. R. Anderson, pastor of St. Paul A. M. E. church, at Cokesbury on Sunday night. The would-be assassin secreted himself at the end of the church under the bay window and as the pastor was entering the back door he sprang out and attempted to shoot him but the pistol failed to fire. The alarm was immediately given and pursuit commenced. The would-be murderer, however, had gotten the start and then he fired into his pursuers, which somewhat demoralized them, he escaped in the darkness. The church has offered a reward of \$500 (which amount has been increased to \$1,000) for the apprehension of, with proof to convict, the party who committed the crime.

### Result of a Dream.

At Chicago as a result of a dream, Mrs. Lizzie Couet, 41 years old, lost her life Thursday and her husband and infant child were fatally burned in a fire which destroyed their home. The woman dreamed that her savings had been stolen from a hiding place in the bottom of a sugar jar in the pantry. Startled by the reality of the dream she took a lamp in one hand and her baby under her other arm and went to investigate. Her husband, aroused from sleep in an adjoining room, made a brave attempt to put out the flames and finally succeeded with the aid of a mattress, but only after he, as well as the wife and child, had been frightfully burned. Mrs. Couet died while being taken to the hospital.

### Negro Family Killed.

The mutilated body of Mack Anderson, colored, was found Wednesday morning near his home, nine miles northwest of Chester. Anderson lived on Mr. H. A. Brakfield's place and was about 28 years old. The coroner's investigation shows that he had been taken from his home Tuesday night some 10 yards, foully murdered and robbed of \$50. A bloody axe and other evidence prove the murder a very atrocious one. Anderson was known to have some money which fact he had unfortunately communicated to other negroes of the neighborhood. Arthur Williams and Jim Sanders, both colored, were arrested on suspicion and lodged in jail Friday. Coroner Gladwin is continuing his investigation, with the aid of detective and probably other arrests will be made.

### Wants Damages.

The Boston says papers in a suit for \$350,000 were served Tuesday against W. D. Hunter, the noted copper magnate. The suit is brought by New York parties supposed to be acting for the Standard Oil interests. It is also stated that the widow of Attorney George Towle will sue Mr. Lawson for libel. Both suits are the result of alleged disclosures made by Lawson in his story "Frenzied Fiddle," which is running in a magazine.

### Welcomes Him.

President Roosevelt has promised to visit Texas early in the spring, and will make speeches at Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston and either Austin or San Antonio.

## BOLL WEEVIL WAR.

Names of Delegates to Convention to be Held at Shreveport.

### BATTLE TO BE PUSHED HARD.

The Post of the Texas Cotton Fields is Now a Man-ace to the Entire South.

The State says: Gov. Heyward is taking a great deal of interest in the meeting of the cotton growers to be held at Shreveport, La., on the 12th of December. At the suggestion of Commissioner Watson, the following gentlemen were appointed Tuesday to represent this State at the meeting:

M. L. Donaldson, Greenville.  
J. E. Wannamaker, St. Matthews.  
L. A. Sease, Prosperity.  
E. J. Watson, Columbia.  
Charles E. Chambliss, Clemson College.

D. E. Smith, Magnolia.  
E. W. Dabbs, Goodwill.  
J. C. Stripling, Pendleton.  
R. M. Pegues, Cheraw.  
H. B. Tindall, Greenville.  
J. L. Hardin, Chester.  
J. J. Ewell, Anderson.  
E. V. Yarnor, Seneca.  
R. P. Hamers, Jr., Hamer.  
A. W. Love, Chester.  
Sumner Brabham, Manning.  
J. W. McClood, Manning.  
Bright Williams, Darlington.

D. E. Cook, Hartsville.  
N. S. Gibson, Winona.  
J. C. Lamb, Edgefield.  
C. S. McCall, Bennettsville.  
A. J. Matheson, Bennettsville.  
W. E. Lea, Timmonsville.  
J. Lewis Lee, Conway.  
S. G. Mayfield, Denmark.  
E. S. Anderson, Ninety-Six.  
J. B. Moore, Edgefield.  
J. B. Stepp, Switz.  
J. Allen Tobin, Barnwell.  
W. T. Jones, Santuc.  
E. F. Strother, Batesburg.  
Harry Hammond, Beon Island.  
W. D. Evans, Cheraw.  
W. V. Lybrand, Wagner.  
A. E. Aycock, Weddoway.

J. C. McCollough, Seneca.  
T. J. Moore, Moores.  
W. Q. Hammond, Anderson.  
W. G. Hinson, Charleston.  
K. J. Watson, Ridge Spring.  
J. S. Still, Blackville.  
W. Middleton, Clark's Hill.  
A. E. Aycock, Weddoway.  
B. H. Boykin, York.  
D. F. Bradley, Easley.  
Richard Singleton, Acon.  
D. A. Spivey, Conway.  
A. K. Sanders, Hagood.  
J. A. Peterkin, Fort Motte.  
D. K. Norriss, Pendleton.  
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### A MENACE TO THE SOUTH.

The executive committee of the national cotton convention in its address says: "No more serious menace has ever confronted any crop in any country. Since 1893 the cotton boll weevil has spread and devastated the greater part of the cotton growing area of Texas and has this year invaded several parishes of Louisiana. The flight was during the summer of 1904 has been fully 60 miles north and east into territory heretofore uninfested, and indicates a habit that is beyond the power of individual States to control."

"In an effort to protect the production of cotton from the ravages of the weevil, attempts of money have been spent by the national government, and the States of Texas and Louisiana; and most of the cotton growing States have enacted laws prohibiting the importation of the product from infested areas liable to introduce the weevil. These past efforts have been of untold value to the territory involved, but nevertheless emphasize the uncertainty of the danger threatening the cotton crop of this country, unless immediate, definite and co-operative action is taken by every cotton growing State and every cotton planter to utilize the result of past investigations to further perfect the means of exterminating this pest of opinion and interest in a campaign against the weevil will bring disaster and defeat."

### Killed at Saluda.

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### Accidentally Killed.

A sad and fatal accident occurred about ten miles east of Swanesboro, Lexington County, on Wednesday evening about 5 o'clock. Vandy Saylor, white, and Welton Glover, colored, were out hunting and by some accident young Saylor's gun was discharged at short range, the entire load taking effect in Welton Glover's back in the region of the right kidney and just to the right of the spiral column. The wound was two and a half or three inches across. Welton died in 18 hours after accident. In ante-mortem statement Glover said that it was an accident.

### Entire Crew Lost.

The Swedish steamer Bur, from Grimsby, Eng., with a cargo, foundered Thursday at the entrance of Arko Sound. The entire crew, numbering 17 men, perished. It is believed the vessel grounded and that her boilers exploded.

"Cotton Transportation." E. L. Russell of the M. & O. railway, Mobile, Ala.; general discussion.

Afternoon session 2.30 p. m.—"The Nation's Interest in Cotton," Edward Atkins in Cotton, "The World's Interest in Cotton," Baron Speck von Sternburg, German ambassador to the United States; general discussion.

Fourth day, Dec. 15, 1904, 9.30 a. m.—"What the Weevil Has Done, What the Weevil Must Do, and What the Weevil Must Not be Allowed to Do," Prof. J. H. Connell, editor of Farm and Ranch, Dallas, Tex.; "Can National Legislation Prevent the Destruction of Our Cotton Industry?" Congressman A. S. Burleson of Texas; general discussion.

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### NO CHALLENGE.

The South's Proper Attitude Towards Congressional Reduction.

Proposed reduction of Southern representation, as voted in the Chicago platform, is little credited among the well informed. Congress in neither branch is likely to enter upon such a programme. But the subject continues in the forum of political discussion, where it is kept by many of the very Republican leaders who, in private, emphasize the utter impossibility, if not unwise, of such action. In meeting such a discussion, the Southerners differ widely in their views.

A few days ago Representative Burleson, of Texas, told The Post that he would practically welcome such a crusade, if the Republicans wanted to enter upon it. Representative Sims, of Tennessee, who comes from one of the close congressional districts of the South, but, after untiring work, has been re-elected by a good majority, lit the subject by the general Democratic slump elsewhere in the state, thinking that is not the correct attitude to assume.

"I grant that the possibilities of action by congress to reduce our representation are remote," says Mr. Sims. "I am one of those who think that not even the best of us would undertake any legislation of that character, to say nothing of the senate, where the battle would be fought to the last ditch. But I do not believe that the Democratic party should challenge its opponents to the step. It is enough for us to be ready to defend ourselves whenever we are successfully provoked. We have a good defense. And yet it is not necessary for us to constantly provoke the Republicans by inviting them to make a great issue on that plank in their platform."

Mr. Sims says that pluralities in several sections of Tennessee were largely reduced at the recent election. Congressional districts that have been going Democratic by 5,000 or 7,000 returned Democratic members by less than 1,000 plurality. The indifference of the voters was very marked all during the canvass. No interest in Democratic speakers was displayed by the audiences, which seemed dead to the political appeals. Only by the most animated personal work was he able to get the voters to the polls.—Washington Post.

### Compromised.

The damages suit for \$65,000 against the Southern railway brought by the family of the late James L. Andrews of Greenwood has been compromised. The read offered to pay \$10,000 and the amount has been accepted. The death of Mr. Andrews was a very sudden one. He was one of the best known business men of Greenwood and at the time of his death was president of the Durst-Andrews company, a large wholesale and retail general merchandise concern. He was standing in a car watching the unloading of some flour and while the car was moved by a shifting engine the car was thrown out of the tracks and Mr. Andrews was thrown out violently on the ground and sustained injuries from which he died a few days later in a hospital in Augusta, Ga.

### Shot by Her Stepson.

A special from Waycross, Ga., says: Mrs. Julia Williams, wife of Henry T. Williams, a well known citizen, died Thursday morning at 4 o'clock at her home near that city from the effects of a gunshot wound inflicted by her stepson, Klineh Williams, a young man 18 years old. The shooting occurred on Nov. 14 because she refused to give him some whiskey. He thought she had hidden it. Williams shot his stepmother with a 32 calibre pistol, the ball entering her right leg near the knee, passing through the bone. It is said that the young man was crazy drunk when he fired the shot.

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"Cotton Transportation." E. L. Russell of the M. & O. railway, Mobile, Ala.; general discussion.

Afternoon session 2.30 p. m.—"The Nation's Interest in Cotton," Edward Atkins in Cotton, "The World's Interest in Cotton," Baron Speck von Sternburg, German ambassador to the United States; general discussion.

Fourth day, Dec. 15, 1904, 9.30 a. m.—"What the Weevil Has Done, What the Weevil Must Do, and What the Weevil Must Not be Allowed to Do," Prof. J. H. Connell, editor of Farm and Ranch, Dallas, Tex.; "Can National Legislation Prevent the Destruction of Our Cotton Industry?" Congressman A. S. Burleson of Texas; general discussion.

Afternoon session, 2.30 p. m.—"Ways and Means," speeches limited to 10 minutes; committee reports; adjournment.

### NO CHALLENGE.

The South's Proper Attitude Towards Congressional Reduction.

Proposed reduction of Southern representation, as voted in the Chicago platform, is little credited among the well informed. Congress in neither branch is likely to enter upon such a programme. But the subject continues in the forum of political discussion, where it is kept by many of the very Republican leaders who, in private, emphasize the utter impossibility, if not unwise, of such action. In meeting such a discussion, the Southerners differ widely in their views.

A few days ago Representative Burleson, of Texas, told The Post that he would practically welcome such a crusade, if the Republicans wanted to enter upon it. Representative Sims, of Tennessee, who comes from one of the close congressional districts of the South, but, after untiring work, has been re-elected by a good majority, lit the subject by the general Democratic slump elsewhere in the state, thinking that is not the correct attitude to assume.

"I grant that the possibilities of action by congress to reduce our representation are remote," says Mr. Sims. "I am one of those who think that not even the best of us would undertake any legislation of that character, to say nothing of the senate, where the battle would be fought to the last ditch.